

salaries for all first assistants, the Governor said.

"This bill provides for six additional assistant district attorneys for the County of New York. The Mayor has approved it."

"I doubt that the increase would be necessary if the present force of assistant district attorneys were all prepared and try cases. One competent trial counsel in a case with an assistant, who has prepared it, is better than three. However, provision has been made for four additional trial attorneys, two of the General Sessions Court to be held by two additional General Sessions judges and two of the Supreme Court to be held by up-state justices of the Supreme Court, who are assigned. I have, therefore, decided to approve this bill so that there may be no excuse for not speedily disposing of the large number of indictments now pending."

"Many of the miscarriages of justice which are commonly attributed to juries are really due to inadequate preparation of presentation of the case or to the fact that the additional assistants provided by this bill to be selected for their ability to prepare and try cases, and when the present force of the judicial trial attorneys is relieved, the force should be reduced."

Before the Governor signed the two bills he held a hearing on the one giving the New York District Attorney general of the criminal cases in the County of New York, and his absence, according to District Attorney John E. Ruston of Brooklyn was due to a feeling that it would be improper for him to speak for a measure extending his power.

Mr. Ruston, in urging the approval of the bill, said that all the other district attorneys of the state had this power, and that he reflected the Governor, "this change might give the County district attorneys an opportunity to pigeonhole indictments."

"District attorneys can be removed," returned Mr. Ruston.

"I have heard that that could be done," said the Governor.

"My interest in this bill is not purely selfish," continued Mr. Ruston. "It happens that time and again we have heard of the district attorneys in Brooklyn, who committed crimes in other counties while on bail awaiting trial for crimes perpetrated in New York. This condition not alone increases our expense, but also adds to the volume of crime."

"The Governor is represented as tired of hearing excuses on behalf of the New York County officials charged with prosecuting crime and protecting the lives and property of the people. He is now looking for action."

Police Commissioner Enright could be removed by the Governor without a trial, and the Governor has provided the public interests require that it be done. A District Attorney cannot be removed except on charges.

Believe Shattuck Thieves Also Robbed Mrs. Palmer

Similar Case of 1920 Recalled When a Woman and Two Servants Were Locked Up

Detectives investigating the robbery at the home of Alfred R. Shattuck, 19 Washington Square, last Sunday, when \$75,000 worth of jewelry was stolen, believe the affair was planned by the criminal who directed the robbery in November, 1920, when Mrs. Charlotte King Palmer and two of her servants were bound and gagged and left in a wardrobe of her home at 59 East Ninetieth Street while three men escaped with jewelry valued at thousands of dollars. The detectives are said to have found a great similarity in the methods employed in both robberies.

Mr. Shattuck visited Police Headquarters again yesterday afternoon and held a long consultation with the chief of police, who, it is believed, he made several suggestions which he thought might aid in apprehending the thieves.

Shattuck Calls on Banton

Mr. Shattuck also called on District Attorney Banton, and as a result of the visit Banton announced that the Shattuck case would be presented to the grand jury next week. The matter would be presented this week but for the physical condition of Mrs. Shattuck, he said.

The District Attorney said Mrs. Shattuck had completed her identification of the former butler, Henri Bollet, who, it is believed, was the principal member of the gang who was caught was the ringleader of the robbery. Indictments will be asked not only against Bollet and Banton, but against other members of the gang.

Jewelry Salesman Robbed

A gold daylight hold-up in which a jewelry salesman was robbed of \$1,100 and cash at the entrance of his home in the Bronx failed yesterday when the police captured one of the bandits and recovered all the loot.

Julius Cohen, was leaving the home in his apartment house at 887 Jennings Street, when two men approached him and followed when he returned into the home.

Patrolman Samuel Weiss, of the Simpson Street station, and Policeman George Nolan, of Traffic C, attracted by cries for help, saw a man run into the doorway of 96th Street station. Under a stairway they found a man who described himself as Abraham Cohen, of 118 Stanton Street. The man's person which Cohen identified as belonging to him.

Abraham Cohen pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Shortridge in Criminal Court. The magistrate took occasion to commend the arresting officers in the case and to say he would write Commissioner Enright and tell how the arrest was made.

Sturges Opposes Uniform Rule for Naturalization

Insists Bill Is Too Complicated for the New York Situation; Favors Present Law

From the Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Sturges, chief naturalization examiner for New York, today voiced his opposition to the draft of a bill to provide a uniform rule of naturalization. He was testifying at a hearing today before the House Immigration Committee, which is considering the measure introduced by the chairman, Representative Johnson, Republican of Washington. The bill, according to the testimony of Examiner Sturges, is "too complicated for the New York situation, at least." That official pointed out to the committee that about 20 per cent of all the naturalization work of the United States is done in New York.

Congress, in revising the laws relating to citizenship and registration of aliens, should take into account the conditions found in a large measure of the conditions found in New York, it was contended.

Mr. Sturges suggested that the present naturalization laws, which have been under trial for about sixteen years and "have been found generally satisfactory," would with slight changes meet the situation the new bill is designed to meet.

Enright Defies His Critics as 'Labeling Band'

Singles Out 'World' in Attack and Tells Mayor He Is Victim of Persecution Because of Old Grudge

Insists There's Less Crime Gives March List of Arrests by Police as Proof That He's Catching Criminals

While a movement was getting under way to ask the Governor to remove him, Police Commissioner Enright wrote a letter to the Mayor yesterday defending his administration and concluding: "The people of this city have confidence that their interests are being protected to the extent of every resource at our command."

Mr. Enright's letter was provoked by an editorial in "The New York World" calling for his removal. He attributed the newspaper's attitude to his removal of some of its employees who formerly were connected with the department and to the fact that he once obtained a verdict against the paper (for six cents). As an example of its alleged untruthfulness, the Police Commissioner selects its account of Sunday's train robbery near Poughkeepsie, pointing out that in Monday's issue the number of robbers was estimated at forty and in Tuesday's at one.

This story, he says, was "a monumental lie" and "a grave reflection upon the law and order of the city and State." He gives figures to prove his assertion that crimes of violence were fewer by about 10 per cent in the first quarter of 1922 than in the first quarter of 1921. During the capture of the Shattuck house in Washington Square North Sunday noon by burglars, the Police Commissioner says:

Robbed Shattucks Twice

"A very unusual crime was perpetrated in the robbery and assault upon the family of Alfred R. Shattuck, at 19 Washington Square North, on April 4, 1922. The crime was a robbery, more or less of an inside job. The originator of this enterprise, it is believed, was a former servant in this house. This same servant robbed his employer, Albert Shattuck, in 1917, and the good police administration at that time allowed him to escape, and, emboldened by his former successful exploit he took another chance. Entering the house of the Police Commissioner, he gained by lifting the front awning grating, which was easily or by design had been left open by some one in the house, and after gaining entrance during the night he and his colleagues concealed themselves until the family were at dinner, and with their perfect knowledge of the situation and the general layout of the premises, as well as the plans of the police, they were able to operate speedily and without giving any alarm. However, one of these robbers was immediately captured and taken to the Police Department and a large part of the loot was recovered, and this department is in pursuit of the other members of this gang."

To show that this department is alert and active in its fight against the criminal element in this town the following cases taken from the record of the last month are a fair index of the efficient work that is being performed by this department as a matter of everyday business, and the record of the previous months are equally as impressive and indicative of the work which is being done.

March 31, 1922—Four highway robbers, Peppier, Metz, Kessler and Gallagher, were arrested in the act of holding a passenger car at Forty-first Street and Park Avenue.

"March 26, 1922—Six robbers, Sheridan, Boyes, O'Donnell, Cannon, Norris and Pierce, who committed robberies of the First National Bank, 100 West Street and Lexington Avenue, Wells & Newton Co., Avenue B and Sixteenth Street, grocery at 315 East Nineteenth Street and cigar factory, Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue, were arrested."

"March 20, 1922—Three robbers, Johnson, Washington and Prince, who robbed an insurance collector at 153 West 14th Street, were arrested."

"March 27, 1922—Peter Ward arrested, charged with robbery at 163 Avenue B."

"March 25, 1922—Percy Meyers arrested, charged with robbery at 725 Third Avenue, where clerk died in hospital from gunshot wounds."

Robbery Arrests

"March 24, 1922—Marino, Dewey and Deroni, robbers, were arrested for robbery at Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue."

"March 24, 1922—Philip Miller, arrested for robbery in the 8th Precinct."

"March 22, 1922—John Kelly was arrested, charged with robbery, at 556 West 14th Street."

"March 22, 1922—John Burns arrested, charged with robbery, at 235 East Seventy-seventh Street."

"March 21, 1922—Piccolo arrested for shooting clerk in restaurant at 364 Bay Street."

"March 20, 1922—Smith, a highway robber, arrested for robbery at 509 Ryer Avenue, Bronx."

"March 17, 1922—McWilliams, Winder and Overstreet, robbers, arrested for robbery at 150 West 13th Street."

"March 16, 1922—Murphy, Conlin and Casey, robbers, arrested for robbery at 54 Henry Street."

"March 16, 1922—Jacob Kuezer arrested, charged with robbery, at 1357 Broadway."

"March 16, 1922—Kobin, Olaskih and Krozelnik, robbers, arrested, charged with robbery at 590 Water Street."

"March 16, 1922—Kearney, robber, arrested, charged with robbery at 504 West Twenty-sixth Street."

"March 15, 1922—Latore, robber, arrested, charged with robbery at 237 East Twenty-seventh Street."

"March 15, 1922—Torres and Quirara, robbers, arrested, charged with robbery at 63 West 145th Street."

"March 15, 1922—Sullivan, highway robber, arrested, charged with holding up clerk in cigar store at 331 First Avenue."

"March 12, 1922—Kanofofsky, robber, arrested at Second Avenue and Second Street for attempted robbery."

Woman Screams and Nervous Robbers Flee

Two nervous young men attempted to hold up the grocery store of David Boch, 151 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. When they entered they were carrying revolvers. They ordered Boch and his wife to put up their hands. Instead of complying Mrs. Boch screamed. The bandits threw their revolvers to the floor. In the scramble to reach the door one of them lost a new derby. They escaped.

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"March 15, 1922—Sullivan, highway robber, arrested, charged with holding up clerk in cigar store at 331 First Avenue."

"March 12, 1922—Kanofofsky, robber, arrested at Second Avenue and Second Street for attempted robbery."

"March 8, 1922—Jackson and Herbert, robbers, arrested for hold-up of detective at 106 West 147th Street."

"March 7, 1922—Walsh, Thomas Burns, John Burns and O'Brien, robbers, arrested, charged with robbery at 332 West Twenty-fourth Street."

"March 7, 1922—Andrew Agallo, highway robber, arrested for robbery of \$17,000 at 221 West Fifty-third Street."

"March 6, 1922—O'Donnell and Tuby, robbers, arrested for robbery at Clyde Steamship Company, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street."

"March 3, 1922—Capella, Lefkin, Gramatella and Rosner, robbers, arrested for robbery at 202 Avenue B."

"March 1, 1922—Oliver Cernik, Tenglish and Zaca, robbers, arrested for robbery at 179 East Third Street."

"The newspaper The World has been the center of a group of malicious libelers against this city, the city administration, the police administration and every branch of government which does not yield obedience to the tyrannical sway. This newspaper could easily be labeled the late Mayor Gaynor and helped to drive him to an untimely death. The newspaper has received Theodore Roosevelt until he was obliged to make public complaint of their conduct to the Senate of the United States. This newspaper has libeled the Mayor of this city, the Police Commissioner and every responsible officer of the city or state government whenever it has suited their vile purposes to do so."

"I have said this newspaper for libel and have won a verdict against them as a lieutenant in this department. They are liars, and like bad sportsmen and vicious cynics, they have vengefully pursued me ever since."

"Notwithstanding the attitude of this paper and some of its imitators we are making headway against crime and vicious conditions in this city. The Committee of Fourteen, which has succeeded in this department, proclaims in a recent public report that this city is freer from crime than any other city in the world. We have made successful warfare we have made against gambling during this administration."

"If anybody knows that traffic is better regulated here than in any other city in this country, and despite this, swarms of lies, abuse and vilification, the people of this city have confidence that their interests are being protected to the extent of every resource at our command."

Attacks New York Cotton Exchange

Declaring that the New York Cotton Exchange was responsible for the original attack against the American Cotton Exchange, Mr. Oliver said:

"It seems rather paradoxical that we as members of the American Cotton Exchange are now forced to relinquish our position and turn around and become the bounds of the same class."

"The unfair attacks made upon the American Exchange and its members, as well as the false and hurtful propaganda, have caused the country for weeks, had the approval of the officers of the New York Cotton Exchange, as amply evidenced in a letter written by E. W. Meid, president, to District Attorney Banton late in January. Among other things Mr. Meid said in his letter 'the governors and members of this exchange are heartily in favor of your activities and are heartily in sympathy with the work of our members, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Pierce, are doing.'"

"We have conducted our business clearly and honestly. Despite the fact, the very people who are unjustly accusing us now find themselves in the embarrassing position of doing exactly that with which they had maliciously charged us brought not through an altruistic motive, but rather for the purpose of killing off competition."

Peers' Attorney Makes Statement

L. E. Schlechter, attorney for Henry M. Peers, net net net the following statement in behalf of his client:

"Every order that Mr. Peers received from a customer was faithfully executed by him on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange, and he was not aware of the rules and regulations of the exchange. I do not believe the most careful scrutiny will disclose anything that is not above board. Mr. Peers has been unfortunate in a corporation of late and is financially embarrassed, but he will make good with every one of his creditors."

"I am familiar with the transaction in question, and I do not believe it involves any criminal responsibility. Apparently this is an effort of Oliver & Houghton to get back at the attacks made against the American Cotton Exchange. The same charge was made by the governors of the New York Cotton Exchange. Hearing on the charge was set for last Tuesday. Oliver & Houghton were notified to be present, but failed to appear."

Miller's Secretary Resigns

ALBANY, April 5.—Announcement of the resignation of W. Ward Smith, secretary to Governor Miller, was made at the Executive Chamber today. Mr. Smith, whose home is in New York, will resign his position.

No intimation was given as to Mr. Smith's successor.

Mr. Smith will become general manager of a sales office to be opened in New York by the Canadian-American Lumber and Pulp Company.

Cotton Brokers Demand \$10,000 Of Peers Firm

Oliver & Houghton Complain to District Attorney and File Bankruptcy Suit Against Accused Concern

Detectives Put on Case Actions Called Outgrowth of Fight Between N. Y. and American Exchanges

On the oral complaint of Oliver & Houghton, members of the indicted American Cotton Exchange, Detectives Fay and Fitzpatrick, of the Old Slip station, last yesterday visited the office of Henry M. Peers & Co., members of the New York Cotton Exchange, at 60 Broadway. The detectives were instructed to question Henry M. Peers, who J. S. Oliver charged earlier in the day at the District Attorney's office, had failed to make good \$10,000 alleged to have been involved in a cotton transaction between Oliver & Houghton and Peers & Co.

At the same time Oliver & Houghton filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against Peers & Co. in the United States District Court. The petition, dated March 3, 1922, claims that Peers & Co. is insolvent, and that the alleged transaction of his firm with Peers & Co., which was turned over to the detectives for investigation and action, Mr. Schlechter said last night that no criminal charge could be recovered, but that he had referred Mr. Oliver to the Magistrate's Court.

At his home last night Mr. Peers declared that he was the victim of a double cross. Oliver & Houghton, he said, had made him believe that they could readily be explained after investigation.

The complaint of Oliver & Houghton served to throw added light on the situation of the American Cotton Exchange. Mr. Oliver asserted that the indictment of the American Cotton Exchange was due to efforts of the New York Cotton Exchange to destroy a smaller rival.

Peers & Co. Mentioned Before

Peers & Co. were mentioned in testimony at the John Doe proceedings, which preceded grand jury indictment of the American Cotton Exchange and of its directors. Oliver said that firms, members of the New York Cotton Exchange, which had secretly supplied the American exchange with cotton, had been forced to do so.

The New York Cotton Exchange was suspended two weeks ago as a result of this disclosure and, according to Louis Brooks, of the board of governors, Peers & Co. are now under similar charges.

In discussing his complaint against Peers & Co., Mr. Oliver said:

"On January 1, 1922, I deposited with Henry M. Peers & Co. \$10,000 in cash. Two weeks ago we closed our account, since which time we have been unable to collect either our original margin of \$10,000 or the profit of \$434.56."

"If it is the last thing I do," Reilly exclaimed, "I'll send this evidence to the State Bar Association of Ohio. The State Bar Association of Ohio, I have heard, is a very powerful organization. He knew he lied. That's why he has sneaked back to Cincinnati. He made an affidavit for the State Bar Association of Ohio. He had to make a good word of 'seeing Miss Stone' to get out of the country. He came to New York to testify. That's the kind of justice Olivia Stone got in Cincinnati. The same political gang that surrounded Kinkaid out there is in this courtroom trying to damn this woman."

Reilly detailed the testimony of Detectives Ellenrieder and Schwable, declaring they were sent to the trial by the chief of police in Cincinnati to support Clark's testimony. He described as "ridiculous" the statement made by these detectives on the stand that with which they had maliciously charged us brought not through an altruistic motive, but rather for the purpose of killing off competition."

"What a powerful grip this woman has on the underworld, Marie Gormley, must have in Cincinnati when the Chief of Police out there cannot answer any questions about her; when she can come in every day to this trial and stand before the witness stand. If she were a good woman, she would tear down the railing in front of her to get on the witness stand and contradict me. She is the woman who, when she held up her finger in Cincinnati, gets what she wants. But give her notice now that she will never establish any beauty parlor in Brooklyn. I'll stop this trial right now. I have given you the word. Stand and try to disprove what I said she was."

Olivia "Lovable Creature" Reilly described the defendant as a "refined, lovable creature" of the Southland, always protected by the men folk of her family. The slightest insult or slur upon her virtue made the deepest impression on her type, he said. No member of her family had ever been in court before, and, although the prosecution had "combed and searched" for witnesses to tear down her good reputation, they had been unsuccessful, he added.

In summing up for the state, Mr. Warbasse assailed the defense for "fabricating evidence." There was no evidence to prove that Miss Stone had been before the witness stand or that she was not in possession of all her faculties, he declared.

Warbasse accused Reilly of reviling witnesses from "lack of evidence." He did not propose to defend Mr. Clark or Mrs. Kinkaid, he said, but the purpose of the defense in bringing their accusations was to divert attention from Miss Stone.

"It doesn't matter a particle whether Mr. and Mrs. Kinkaid were saints or sinners," he said. "That does not entitle any one to commit murder. Miss Stone knew what she was doing. Kinkaid was simply an easy mark for her. He looked like a good person to venge and she vamped him good and proper. When he got well and wouldn't stay vamped she shot him. They had nothing but a sordid relationship with her as the master mind."

Asked what hope she had of acquittal as court convened, Miss Stone said: "I put my trust in God, the jury and Justice Aspinall."

Stone Lawyer Charges Clark With Perjury

Reilly Says U. S. Prosecutor Is 'Confounded Liar,' and He Will Run Him Out of the Ohio Bar Association

Cites Affidavit in Attack

Edward J. Reilly, counsel for Olivia M. P. Stone, on trial in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, as the murderer of Ellis Guy Kinkaid, declared in summing up to the jury yesterday that United States District Attorney James R. Clark, of Ohio had perjured himself in behalf of the prosecution.

Reilly's accusations were incorporated in a highly emotional address, in which he compared the agony of the defendant to that of Christ on the cross. It took him four and a half hours to complete his address. He pleaded temporary insanity for his client.

Reilly's attack on Clark, who came from Cincinnati to testify for the prosecution, was only one of the high lights in the day's proceedings. He openly alleged to be due for cotton sold to the New York Cotton Exchange. It named Henry M. Peers and George W. Morrison as partners in Peers & Co.

No Formal Complaint Made

Mr. Peers was not in his office when the detectives arrived, and he said he would be questioned by them today. The quest of the detectives followed the complaint of Mr. Oliver made to Assistant District Attorney Schreiber and Banton. Mr. Oliver presented an affidavit dealing with the alleged transaction of his firm with Peers & Co., which was turned over to the detectives for investigation and action.

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State Assns 'Man's Punishment'

In summing up for the state, Assistant District Attorney Herbert N. Warbasse emphasized the evidence that tended to disprove the plea of temporary insanity, and pleaded for a "man's punishment for a man's crime." After both lawyers completed their addresses, Justice Aspinall adjourned court. He will deliver his charge this morning, and the case will be in the hands of the jury by noon.

Reilly, in a state bordering on collapse all day yesterday. During the morning recess she fainted. It is the third time since the trial began that she fell unconscious in court. For the rest of the day she lay over the lawyers' table, her black velvet cape spread over her like a blanket, her face hidden in her hands. She might have been asleep, so still was she. The trial of the state disappeared. Apathetic, unknowing, she never moved as the details of her case were recounted by defense and prosecution in their summations. Although Mr. Reilly led the court to escape from the left of Reilly's tongue in the morning, she returned in the afternoon with a thick, impenetrable veil concealing her face. She remained for the rest of the day.

"Mr. Clark claims to belong to the American Bar Association," said Reilly in beginning his denunciation of the state's witness. "He is a liar. I am a member of the American Bar Association. He is not. The confounded liar does not even know what he puts in an affidavit."

Producing an affidavit made by Clark on Miss Stone's alleged attempt to have him prosecute Kinkaid under the Mann act, Reilly sought to show that his testimony on the stand was contradictory to his statements in this affidavit. He said that on the witness stand on Monday Clark swore he had only seen the defendant once and that he made no investigation of the charges she brought against Kinkaid. In the affidavit, according to Reilly, Clark swore that he had made a subsequent investigation.

Clark Sealed Fate, He Says

"If it is the last thing I do," Reilly exclaimed, "I'll send this evidence to the State Bar Association of Ohio. The State Bar Association of Ohio, I have heard, is a very powerful organization. He knew he lied. That's why he has sneaked back to Cincinnati. He made an affidavit for the State Bar Association of Ohio. He had to make a good word of 'seeing Miss Stone' to get out of the country. He came to New York to testify. That's the kind of justice Olivia Stone got in Cincinnati. The same political gang that surrounded Kinkaid out there is in this courtroom trying to damn this woman."

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House Votes to Deport Alien Bootleggers

Approved, 222 to 73—Bill Also Would Exclude Foreigners Convicted of Violating the Narcotic Act

Better Enforcement Seen Measure, Assailed as Being Vicious, Relates to State and Federal Convictions

WASHINGTON, April 5.—By a vote of more than three to one the House late today passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the deportation of aliens convicted in state or Federal courts on charges of having violated the narcotic and Volstead acts.

Described by prohibition advocates as a step toward better law enforcement and characterized by Representative Graham, Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, as "a monstrous piece of legislation," the bill as presented by the Immigration Committee stood up against all attacks.

Motion to recommit, so that the provision relating to conviction in state courts might be eliminated, was defeated, and the measure was put through as framed, 222 to 73.

Representative Walsh, Republican, Massachusetts, a member of the Judiciary Committee, who wrote the original Volstead act and who offered the motion to recommit, declared he believed now as then that the enforcement law was made too drastic at the start.

Warning to Prohibitionists

Warning was sounded to prohibitionists by many members, including Representative Mann, Republican, Illinois, a veteran of the House, that they were going too far, that there was danger of disrupting the whole system of law enforcement, and that jurors would be unwilling to convict those who ought to go to jail if it also meant deportation.

There were many references to the National League, and Wayne B. Wheeler, its national president, Representative Hill, Republican, Maryland, charged that "the American bootleggers' union" and the league were standing in hand and fighting under one banner to get the alien bootlegger out of business. Mr. Walsh said that Mr. Wheeler could not be classed by the bootleggers as an enemy, since "he is the man who has made it possible for them to ply their trade."

Hypocrisy, Declares London

The bill was characterized by Representative London, Socialist, New York, "as the limit of stupidity and hypocrisy," the sort of legislation which calls upon dull days, and calculated to bring from the public the fervent wish that Congress adjourn.

Describing the measure as the "extreme limit of unreasonableness and hypocrisy," Representative Huddleston, Republican, Alabama, declared that "some of the highest in the land are violating the prohibition law," and that alien violators were no more reprehensible than Americans.

Representative Moore, Democrat, Virginia, said the bill was "dangerous to the prohibition experiment," and Representative Mills, Republican, New York, declared that "prohibitionists are going so far in the effort to force to break down the whole system of law enforcement."

"Millions of American people see no moral turpitude in violating the Volstead law," said Representative MacGregor, Republican, New York.

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Mrs. Martin Gives Estate To Sulgrave Institution

LONDON, April 5.—Mrs. Woodhull Martin has presented to the Sulgrave Institution, an organization for fostering friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, her beautiful Elizabethan house at Bedford, Worcestershire, with its valuable contents and surrounding estate, besides a series of guest houses for the use of Americans and British interested in the promotion of friendship between